

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the
GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE of EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES,
And
GENERATED WATER MACHINES.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SURFED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders, it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 121

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to furnish their names
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27TH, 1885.

A few days ago we expressed our doubts as
to whether the truly Christian spirit expressed
by Pope Leo XIII. in his letter to the Emperor
of China was shared by his Church at large.
Our doubts would appear to have
been well-founded. The Pope thus refers
to the question—"Russia has already pro-
tested against the recent persecutions, and it
would be well if the other European Govern-
ments, acting in concert, would bring their
influence to bear in support of the Holy
Father's appeal. For civilisation as well as
Christianity—the safety of all foreigners as
well as of the devoted missionaries—are at
stake." This can only mean that the
moc-
hess and lowliness of the Pops should be
backed up by a reserve force of gunboats, so
that if the appeal of the Pope fail "the
safety of all foreigners as well as of the de-
voted missionaries" may be secured by more
carnal means. The *Catholic Register*, too,
records the fact—apparently constituting
a grievance—that in connection with the
persecutions in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and
Kweichow "no power in China said a word
or moved a finger (syn. gun) on behalf
of the sufferer." The Pope's letter, how-
ever, already seems to have had a good
effect, for later in the same article in the
Register we find the opinion expressed that
"the time of the mighty gnat is gone
and that any effort made hitherto by
military force will more exasperate than con-
ciliate the Chinese." But why? Not
because the use of such means are incon-
sistent with the peaceful mission of the
Church, but because "The Chinese have
measured themselves with European troops
and have stood against them. Even after
peace has been made the Chinese will have
the strong persuasion that they can resist
European power." Since, therefore, there is
a chance of the Chinese fighting the gunboat
it will be more prudent not to end it. Such
is the only construction we can put upon
this part of the article, but so long as the
correct conclusion is arrived at the means by
which it is approached are of minor im-
portance. Our contemporary is now clear-
ly of opinion that "the time of the mighty
gnat is gone" and that if the Church is to
be recognised in China at all it must be
as a great moral power in the world,
possessing neither navy nor territory."

In connection with the question of domestic
servitude in Hongkong the argument is
sometimes put forward that as the British
Government has bound itself to respect the
customs of the Chinese, and domestic ser-
vitude being one of these customs, therefore
it cannot fairly be interfered with. In this
argument, which appears plausible on the
surface, there lurks a fallacy which at once
vitiate it. We refer to the evident want of
distinction between customs and crimes. The
undertaking of the Government to respect
native customs must be interpreted from a
common sense point of view. No one, for
instance, would think of saying that because
untruthfulness was the custom of a race,
and the race had been guaranteed in the
enjoyment of its customs, therefore the
crime of perjury was to be enjoined from
punishment. In India, where the widest
toleration is accorded to customs which are
simply customs and not crimes, the Govern-
ment nevertheless prohibited the monstrous
usage of the suttee, or the compulsory in-
molation of the widow or her deceased
husband's funeral pile. Slavey also formerly
prevailed in India, but was abolished many
years ago, and the law against it is now
rigorously enforced. At the Bombay
Criminal Sessions last month a case was
tried which may be usefully considered in
connection with this subject. The features
of the case were very unusual, but the principle
on which the decision was given is one
which we would like to see applied in dealing
with the question of domestic servitude
in Hongkong. The prisoner was an Arab
described as a pilgrim broker, and the charge
against him was that of importing and de-
taining against his will a negro boy, about
six years of age. The boy was a cunuch,
and the intention of the prisoner, as ap-
peared from the evidence, was to sell him in one of the native states, but
the defence set up was as follows:

"This boy was very young when I
bought him from the broker. I bought
him as he is now, a cunuch. I bought
him for two hundred dollars, to set him free.
According to our practice, I bought him with
the object that when he came of age, he
should be dedicated to the service of God.
It is so with us, that negro boys should

be so dedicated—I had to leave Mecca on a
voyage for business. I brought the boy
with me, because I was afraid that if I had
died abroad the boy would be spoilt. I
would never part with him; not even if I
were offered Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 1,000,000. I
came to Bombay with the intention of going
to Singapore, but I have now been thrown
into all this trouble through the instrumentality
of Esse Khan. I was not bound for
Hindostan at all. If the boy wishes to part
from me, I have no objection, to his doing so;
but I don't think he would." The Esse
Khan referred to was the principal witness
against the prisoner, his evidence being
to the effect that on the voyage to Bombay the
prisoner told him that he had bought the
boy at Mecca for two hundred dollars; and
that he intended to bring him to Bombay
and sell him to some nabob or rajah for Rs.
1,000 or Rs. 2,000. The unfortunate boy
was able to give but very meagre account
of himself. He stated that he had lived with
the prisoner so long in Mecca, that before
that he lived with another broker in
Jedidah, in a place where there were
other children, that he did not re-
member his father or mother, and that he
did not like the prisoner. The jury re-
turned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge,
in passing sentence, said:—"Unfortunately,
although slavery was abolished in British
India many years ago, there is still a de-
mand for slaves in some parts of the country
which is not doubt well-known to all those
who are engaged in the slave trade in the
East. The supply to that market must,
however, pass through British dominions,
and it is in order to stop that supply, that
cases such as yours are dealt with as grave
criminal offences. You come from a country
where slavery is still a recognised in-
stitution, but I cannot believe that a man in
your position, travelling about as you do in
your trade, of pilgrim broker, was ignorant
that the act you contemplated—the selling
of this child as a slave—was contrary to the
law of England. But the desire for gain
tempted you to run the risk of its violation.
You seem to have treated the child well, and
I will take that fact into consideration. But
still your punishment must be such as to
deter others from practising this miserable
traffic. The sentence of the court is that you
be imprisoned for two years." If this
case had come before the courts in Hong-
kong the decision would no doubt have
been the same. But what difference of
principle is there that of a little girl case
to be sold into slavery for two years,
than that of a slave boy and that of a little girl
case to be sold into a prison for two years?
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than that of a slave boy and that of a little girl
case to be sold into a prison for two years?

The *Catholic Register* is happy to learn that
the much-needed office for European boys
which Dr. Balfour, the old man of the Society of St.
Vincent de Paul, will be formally opened by His
Lordship the Bishop, very likely on Monday, the
1st June, at 5.30 p.m. The community of Hong-
kong is invited to attend.

The new tea brought to Yokohama from
various provinces this year shows great improve-
ment in quality and yield, and no inferior sorts
are to be found. This is due to the measures
taken by tea producers, who have incurred con-
siderable loss during the past few years through
the careless preparation of the leaves.—*Matilda*
Shinshu.

The Band of "The Burbs" will play at the
Festive Monas this evening, commencing at eight
o'clock. The following is the programme:—
Priest War March. "Alabado"....Mabelton
Overture...."Le Nozze di Figaro"....Auber
Gavotte...."La Fille du Régiment"....Sullivan
Valzer...."Laura"....Denzil
Selection...."Lidia di Lammermoor"....Wadsworth

Captain H. Davison, late Commander of the
steam Oceanus, married to Miss Sarah Eliza
Sengeveld Middleton, daughter of Mr. James
Middleton, on Tuesday evening (A. 21).
The ceremony was performed by the Clergy
of the Admiralty Church.—The second edition
of the "Catholic Register" is now ready.
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During the French operations in Tonquin frequent
mention has been made of the Foreign Legion.
It was to this corps that the French had
attempted to do what they could not do at
Sington, and in the number of these at-
tempts it would seem to indicate a considerable
amount of dissatisfaction in the ranks. If the
following description contained in a London mes-
sage to the *New York Sun* be correct the dissatisfaction
is not without reason.—The secret
recruiting for the French Foreign Legion, which
has been extensively carried on in Switzerland
by recruiting sergeants of the Foreign Legion, has
been discontinued by the public, given
up to the Swiss recruits already in the field
portraying the horrors of the service. These
latter come from either the Tonquin or Algerian
foreign legionaries, being about equally divided
between the two countries. The recruits say
they were wheeled into existing by a committee
of officers and given a reasonable amount of
good pay and food that they could keep in
case of capture. They were then sent to the field
as men, fully armed and equipped for
war. As soon as master in uniform and armed,
they were clapped into prisons and kept there,
without any pretence of trial, until a sum of
money had been received by the recruiting
agent for them. They were then sent to the
frontiers like dogs and the others laid up in
the transports they treated the foreigners like
dogs and the others layed up in the transports
like dogs. If these were any French soldiers on
the transports they treated the foreigners like
dogs and the others layed up in the transports
like dogs. The Foreign Legion, the recruits say, is
composed of the scum of all countries, and is headed
by men chosen from the French Legion in
soil for the scum of all countries. It is
composed of men who are irreconcilable to
the French and who are irreconcilable to
the Foreign Legion. If these were any French soldiers on
the transports they treated the foreigners like

prisoners have had ample time to provide their witnesses and shall be tried for May 11th.

Barister Little: But will not your Lordship hear further objections?

Judge Haywick (containingly)—May 11th; and then again to the Recorder he whispered, and he whispered to the Lord Mayor, who whispered to the Alderman, who whispered to each other.

Said a bystander, a solicitor, to the correspondent—"When Hawking, who actually forewore the Newark suit to-day, in order to be here, says May 11th, that day it is, and these youngsters are sure of a pension servitude for life to-day and will be in May?"

Correspondent: But will they not have fair play?

Solicitor—The fallast; yet not here as in America can they examine jurors as to bias, nor can they have Commissioners to take testimony on their behalf. Poland whom you see yesterday bob-nobbing with Sir Henry James, has a collection of 2,000,000,000 francs, and is a safe American witness to remember the slip in evidence here are called by the ugly name of porphyry, of which, if one is convicted, the Crown provides other hospitality than a hotel or a restaurant.

AFFAIRS IN PANAMA.

NEW YORK, 21st April. Advice was received here from Guatemala describing briefly the recent events. The commanding general had hardly begun battle when the Guatemalan commander was killed. He was not leading his troops on the battlefield, but was passing leisurely along at some distance in the rear of his troops when an onslaught was suddenly made on him by a band of the enemy. Barrios fell mortally wounded by a bullet and died in a few minutes. A despatch was made to the American Legation, and the body of the general and family Guatemalan were killed before the enemy were repelled and the attempt abandoned. It was in this fight that Barrios fell. It is the common belief that Barrios was deliberately assassinated through the intrigues of Zulian, and that responsibility for the crime rests with him.

PANAMA, 24th April. This morning strong forces were being erected in the streets near the Campion's office, which had not been all communication off had not the same been summarily removed as the office is situated in that part of town near the battery and the two forts. Seven hundred troops left Buena Vista under General Villa this morning at 1 o'clock, being carried in bulk by the Colombian judicial baggage and on board by the American Legation's baggage. An attack would have taken place immediately on the arrival of these troops Sunday night or Monday morning, but at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon the United States forces appeared on the scene, as if by magic—three taps on a drum being the signal by which they started. Three columns entered the city, and had full possession in about ten minutes, knocking down the gates of the Legation and passing through the streets to the gates of the fortifications. At the call of a bugle the Chilian Guards withdrew into the interior. This splendid coup de main has undoubtedly prevented another disaster similar to Colon.

PANAMA, 27th April.

The city is quiet. The moral effect of the compact by the American forces has been very great. Not a shot has been fired since. The Colombian troops in the south are expected to strike here this evening. A battle signal was held on Sunday, but nothing further was stopped under pain of death by Aspinwall.

WASHINGTON, 27th April.

Admiral Jonett and Commander McCalla have informed the Navy Department that the American forces were withdrawn from Panama yesterday, because of promises made by the rebel Aspinwall that he would not interfere with the American troops in the south, and that he would not meet barbed-wire in the rear. The American troops marched a short distance from the city to the Panama Railroad Company's property, where they were stationed at the time the telegrams were sent to Washington.

DEATH OF ELLEN TERRY'S HUSBAND.

NEW YORK, 18th April. A cable from London says: Charles K. Terry, the actor and husband of Ellen Terry, is dead. Cause, apoplexy.

A PROPOSED NEW FRENCH LOAN.

PARIS, 20th April. The Gaulois affirms the correctness of the report that the new French Minister of Finance will upon the assembling of the Chamber of Deputies, present a bill for the issue of a new French loan to the amount of 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 francs, to be issued in the form of perpetual 3 per cent. bonds.

NEW YORK, 21st April.

Mrs. Langley has just loaned \$10,000 on New York real estate. This makes her investment about \$135,000.

A PLEDGE ASKED FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW ORLEANS, 22d April. F. G. Horn, editor of the *Meridian Mercury*, one of the leading Democratic papers in Mississippi, yesterday addressed to President Cleveland a petition asking for the pardon of Jefferson Davis. The petition declares: "This act would relieve the South from a great deal of mortification and distress." Mr. Davis deserves his pardon on account of his military and civil services rendered to his country, now at peace. The Southern people," Mr. Horn says, "trusted you, Mr. President, and they will call you blessed if you can find it in your heart to grant this act of clemency." It is to the last act of clemency that will wipe out the only remaining vestige of the war." Horn did not comment on Davis about the petition.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 22d April. The lower house of the Prussian Landtag, to-day rejected the proposal of Dr. Winckel, the ultra-conservative leader, to have the law stopping the dispensation of the Catholic Church. The proposal was opposed by Herr Von Bismarck, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, who said that since 1859 nothing had occurred at Posen to induce the Prussian Government to abandon the negative attitude which it had hitherto observed toward the clergy. The only way to effect a repeal of the law was by the Vatican making a fresh appointment to the vacant Archibishopric of Posen. Dr. Winckel said that the law, as it now stands, has not been fully accomplished, but Polit. and other religious questions prevented its fulfillment. It was necessary for the Archibishop of Posen to feel himself a Persian prelate and a Prussian subject, to confine himself to Church matters and to avoid the rocks upon which his predecessor had been wrecked. As long as the title of Prince of Poland applied to the Archibishop of Posen, the Vatican had no objection to the law, as it was then. The proposal was rejected by a vote of 129 to 129.

CHOLEZIA IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, 23d April. It is stated that cholera has reappeared at Cairo and that several deaths have occurred there. A FATAL ACCIDENT.

LODGE CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

LODGE, 24th April. Right Hon. John Nash, present Attorney-General of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Sir Edward Sullivan on the 13th inst.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

LODGE, 24th April. A great meeting of rich and influential land-owners, held at this city to-day and attended by such persons as the Duke of Argyll, Earl Cowrane, and the Marquis of Bute, was resolved to take steps for the formation of a National Land Company, for the purpose of securing the gradual breaking up of the large parsonal system of land-owners now injuriously prevalent in Great Britain. The present plan of the organization is to buy up land at wholesale and sell it out in lots not to exceed forty acres under conditions likely to cause further subdivision and prevent aggregation of title. The company will in all likelihood buy land and sell on deferred payment, ranging at least ten years.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN TEXAS—HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

GALVESTON, 27th April. A Dallas special says: Reports from the surrounding country are coming in giving details of great destruction to property and live stock by recent floods. Many houses, with one exception, at a point twelve miles north of Dallas, thirty men, women and children were surrounded by the rising waters and forced to take refuge on roofs, where they remained exposed without food for thirty hours before they were rescued. At another point a family named Lankester, father, mother and three small children—were suddenly surrounded and compelled to take refuge on top of a rail car, when they were discovered in a starting condition and were safely rescued by a

young farmer with a bath-tub, all the boats having been washed down the Trinity river. Particulars were received to-day of the drowning on Saturday night in White Rock Creek, of C. F. Royal and Littleton Hall, who were present on the boat. The two were compelled to cross the stream with a fall staff. The Trinity river at this point continues to slowly recede, but the lowlands for many miles are still submerged.

IRISH AND THE IRISH DYNAMITARDS.

NEW YORK, 27th April. The Sun says: Capt. Thomas Phelan, complainant against Short, who attempted to assassinate him at Boss's office, has filed a complaint with the U. S. Commissioner, seeking an injunction to prevent the dynamitards from coming East to prosecute the case. Though accompanied by two friends he is confident that he was being watched throughout the journey from Kansas City to Jersey City. At the last-named place he believed he had eluded his enemies, and for two days rested in famous "Yester." Yesterday, however, he had divined that his hiding place had been discovered, and he had been carefully watched. He took counsel of his friends and they were very nervous over these movements. At their suggestion he went to District Attorney Martine and Superintendent Walling, declaring that he had reason to believe his life was in danger, and calling for protection. In response to his request he was over to the Captain's Jersey room, and he was received by the Captain, who received him in a hotel previously under guard of detectives.

Captain Thomas Phelan, accompanied by his twelve-year-old son, called to-day on the District Attorney, and conversed with him regarding the circumstances of his attempted assassination by Dick Short. The case will be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 26th May.

EXPORT CARGO.

For steamship *Teheran*, sailed on the 21st May—From Shanghai to London—2,782 packages.

From Foochow to London—2,901 packages.

From Canton and Macao to London—70,315 lbs. cargo, 49,980 lbs. scented canes, and 19,000 lbs. tobacco.

From Canton to Hongkong—105 boxes raw silk.

From Canton to London—4 boxes raw silk.

From Canton to Hongkong—52 boxes raw silk.

From Canton to London—10 cases silk place goods.

From Canton to London—3 cases silk place goods.

From Hongkong to London—1,935 packages sundries.

To Continent—7 packages sundries.

OPTIMUM.

Quotations are—

Malwa (New) \$520 per picul, allowance of 14 catties.

Malwa (Old) \$540 to \$550 per picul, allowance of 12 to 24 catties.

Petra (New) \$605 per chest.

Petra (Old) \$571

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 3/6

Bank Bills, on demand 3/6

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/6

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6

Discountary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/7

ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand 4/4

Creditors, at 4 months' sight 4/3

Bank Bills, on demand 5/2

Creditors, 60 days' sight 5/2

On BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer 2/24

Bank Bills, on demand 2/24

On CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer 2/24

Bank Bills, on demand 2/23

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight 7/24

Private, 30 days' sight 7/31

SHANGHAI.

Bank, at sight 7/24

Private, 30 days' sight 7/31

INTIMATIONS.

T. ALGAE & COMPANY.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

BENTS COLLECTOR.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DRUGGISTS.

MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.

MOUNTAINS ERECTED.

6. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

7. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

8. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

9. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

10. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

11. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

12. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

13. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

14. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

15. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

16. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

17. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

18. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

19. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

20. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

21. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

22. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

23. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

24. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

25. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

26. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

27. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

28. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

29. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

30. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

31. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

32. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

33. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

34. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

35. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

36. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

37. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

38. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

39. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

40. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

41. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

42. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

43. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

44. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

45. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

46. QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

47. QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.

48. QUEEN'S ROAD, NORTH.

49. QUEEN'S ROAD, SOUTH.

EXTRACT.

COMING INTO PORT.

I have weathered the turbulent cape of storms,
Where the winds of passion blow;
I have shored up the rocks that gush to sea;
The shallows that lie below;
I have joyed in the scope of the whirling sun,
And the wild, driving scenes of the gale;
As my brave heart quivered and leaped, alight
To the strain of a wild, wild dirge.

Then the masterful spirit who is on me,
And with Nature I treaded side;
And I longed was like a passionate bride,
Love itself had mad.

Then life was a storm that blew me on,
And flow as the wild winds fly;

And hope was a poison streaming out

High up to play with the sky.

On the golden days, the glorious days,

That so lavish of life we spent;

On the steaming paths with the silent stars;

Neath the sky's mysterious tent;

Oh, the light, light heart and the strong desire

And the pain's quickening thrill;

When joy lived in me and beauty smiled,

And youth had its full will;

The whole world was before us then;

And never our spirits failed;

And we never looked back, but onward, onward

Unto the future we sailed.

Ever before us the horizon;

Whose dim and aqua line

Alone divided Earth from Heaven;

Our life from a life divine.

Now my voyage is well nigh over;

And my thoughts are gone;

Any my sails are red, and my masts are bark;

Drage slowly and heavily on.

The faint breeze comes from the distant shore

With its odors dim and sweet;

And soon, at the silent harbour of peace,

Long parted friends I shall greet.

The voyage is well nigh over;

Though at times a scap of wind

Will rattle the ropes and fill the sail;

And farrow a sail behind.

But the sea has bound's weariness,

And glad to land shall come,

With my sails all folded, and my anchor dropped;

And my cargo came home.

BLACKWOOD.

M. PAUL LESSAR IN ALBERT STREET, VICTORIA SQUARE.

The main characteristic of the unfrequent street of some, two dozen houses, which is bounded on one side by the gloomy back premises of the Royal Mews and at the other by Victoria Square, is a certain restlessness of business. Both Albert Street and the quadrangle into which it leads are hard to find, and a cabman of average intelligence is sure to oblige to confuse both with Albert Mansions and Victoria Street, each of these towering in ambitions magnificence over the whole neighbourhood. The unmistakable echo of the busy traffic which even circulates around Victoria Station and along the Buckingham Palace Road serves to remind one that Albert Street, with all its quietude, is still part and parcel of the great metropolis. It is in one of the most unpretending of these Albert Street tenements that M. Paul Lessar has been up, his abode during the past two months; and it is here that he still waits, with some anxiety, the final issue of the great question which now perplexes the world, and in which he himself played an important part. Two modest rooms in the first floor, separated by folding-doors, suffice for the accommodation of M. Lessar; and it is into the little parlour overlooking the street that a ruddy-faced maid-of-all-work, with an evident and amusing unconsciousness of the grave affairs of State which occupy her mistress's lodger, ushered his numerous visitors. Meroe and Muslin curtains, assisted by a wicker-work window-screws and a row of dwarf evergreens in a box, protect to some extent the exactum scandens of M. Lessar from the inquisitive gaze of the passers-by. The grimy yellow paint; the wretched pictures in provokingly gaudy gilt frames; the faded drapery; the mantel-board impregnably draped with cobweb; the painted aggressiveness of the steel ledger; the angular sofa, and chairs to match, in bright red mahogany and shiny American leather—all serve forcibly to remind you that you are now in the realms of eligible furnished apartments for single gentlemen. M. Lessar dabbles gas, so the chandlery which was the special pride of the landlady has been ruthlessly removed, and a large table covered with a rough red cloth is placed before this window. On one side of it, between the widow and the fireplace, the English press, as a rule, follows the fashion of the day on which they fall. Comparative Tables of Money & Weights, &c., and the Home & Foreign Guide for 1885. New Map of the Island of Hongkong. New Plan of the City of Victoria. Plan of the City of Canton. New Plan of Macao. Plan of Shantou. Map of Town and Environs of Shantou. Among the other contents of the book are: Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Meantime of Sun-rise and Sun-set, Mean of Barometer, and Thermometer, Rainfall, Eclipse, Festivals, &c. A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of foreigners to China and Japan. A description of the Festivals, Fast, &c., observed by Chinese, Mahomedans, Parsees, Jews, &c., with the day on which they fall. Comparative Tables of Money & Weights, &c., and the Home & Foreign Guide for 1885. Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong. Sales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong, Shanghai and elsewhere. This issue contains the New Scale of Hongkong STAMP DUTIES, which will shortly come into operation, also tables of COURT FEES, never before published. The APPENDIX consists of over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with the Chinese, and within the scope of the Appendices and Diagrams.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, but include TREATIES WITH CHINA—Great Britain, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; and all others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1861; Convention, 1860; United Kingdom, Tientsin, 1858; Additional, 1869; Peking, 1860.

Germany, Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880.

Russia, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

Treaties with NETHERLANDS—Cores, 1863; Treaty with COREA, 1876; Treaties with CHINA—Great Britain, 1842; NETHERLANDS—Cores, 1863; Treaties with CAMBODIA—Customs Tariffs—Chinese, Siamese, Japanese, Corean.

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1863, 1877, 1878, 1881.

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Admiralty Rules; Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Act of United States Congress Relating to Trials by Courts Martial; Rules of Courts of Admiralty; Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai.

Chinese Passenger Act; Trade Regulations—China—Siamese.

New Rules of Legislative Council—&c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between Great Britain and France, France and Annam, 1884; France and Cambodia, 1884; Great Britain and Siam, 1883, together with many other items, have not appeared in previous issues.

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